# THE WALL STREET PANIC.

More Trouble Among the Gold Operators.

Suspension of Ketchum, Son & Co., the Well Known Bankers.

Sudden Departure of the Junior Member of the Firm and the Failure of His Broker.

STARTLING WALL STREET REVELATIONS

HISTORY OF THE GOLD CHECK FRAUDS.

STATEMENT OF E. B. KETCHUM.

The Defaleation Variously Estimated at from \$800,000 to \$2,000,000.

The Bankers Announce that They Will Make a Fair Settlement.

The Fouth National Bank Secured.

The reventions in Wall street lately made abunner in which business, to a great degree, has been trans acted in that busy and wealthy locality. The three al affairs of the past few days have done more to t'irow light into the dark and sometimes empty recesse of the gold speculators' vaults than have all the sworn made within the past six months.

SUSPENSION OF MESSES, KETCHUM, SON AND COM-PANY.

case of the Phenix Bank defaication was still at its ne to add fuel to the fire. At a late hour on Motifay on a third, and, if possible, more startling pie fors and business community, when the susper payment of the firm of Mesers Ketchum, Son & Company, and the discovery of forged gold checks to a fal ount, were announced to the public THE PIRST DEVELOPMENTS.

e stated, were made on Monday afternoon, when the fact was proclaimed that a number of forged gold certificates were in circulation, drawn upon some of the Wall street banks. The news, as may easily be imagined great was the anxiety of the most experienced and coolded speculators to dispose of their gold that no less than eight hundred thousand dollars changed hands. From the few items of information which could be closted at that time it appeared that these checks had han issued in the name of some of our most prominen city firms, including Vermilye & Co., Brockelmann & others, and it was reported that these checks were only so be used as collateral for losss, with the express understreet. Their total value was at first estimated at no less than two million five hundred thousand dollars, though

Though the excitement was still intense, the interested arties were enabled to look into the details of the ford at the Bank of New York for inspection early in the day, and were at once pronounced forgeries. It hand yet positively known who is the issuer of these bogus They were hypothe ated in the name of Graham & Co., No. 42 Exchange place; but there is little noubt

and subsequent to this the suspension of Mr. Graham, brought about by his close connection with the first named firm. Both of these incidents were of conversation for the business men, whether directly

SPECULATIONS. & Co. had been concerned in large stock speculations, and being unable to carry the balance against them had been med a different shape, and it was currently ands and other securities to the amount of two million dollars, which the other members had been unable t having been in charge of the business of Mo illness of that gentleman, had escaped with several checks which were missing from his check book; and of forged gold certificates drawn upon the Bank of New

On inquiry it was ascertained that all these reports are to a certain extent founded in truth. It is alleged

with sufficient certainty that E. B. Ketchum was a de faulter to a large amount, not less, it is estimated, than one, and perhaps two millions of dollars, and it is presamed that he procured the money party by abstracting and partly by issuing fraudulent gold certificates. The young man, it is said, had been for some time entrusted with the management of the affairs of the concern, his father being temporarily absent from the city. No oncan support the parties who may have entired him into

THE FIRM POPULAR

On the discovery of the facts recited above, which are esterday morning ordered payment to be suspended and declared that in a few days he would be prepared to submit to his creditors a proposition for liquidation. send in bank to the credit of the remitters. It is and that the large capital of the firm and the realth of the senior partner render it probable that the creditors will not sustain so heavy a tors as was at

the extent of \$235,000 by forged certificates, which he had negotiated as collaterals and was obliged to take up. THE HOUSE OF RETCHUM, SON AND COMPANY present the only confidence of the community, and its failure is as much a matter of surprise as of regret

STATISHENT OF MARLES GRAD MARIES GRAD OF the

Graham & Co., stated at the board yesterday that he flem for the past two months by sickness and was there fore unable to account for many things which had or curred during his absence, but added that he hoped to effect a settlement of all his present slock contracts at

erday afternoon, amid the universal excite which may implicate other prominent parties, and per

When the forged checks first began to be presented to the banking house of Reichnin, Son & Co., with the hope of getting rid of them, so paid about two hun-dred and eighty thousand dollars of them, at which ared and eighty thousand dollars of them, at which point he stopped, finding the amount greater than he anticipated. There the case rests. Mr. Katchum is not to be found. The house of Ketchum, Son & Co., is not otherwise involved than by his being one of the partand the responsibility of the borrowers to fall back upon. It is not at all likely that they will suffer so as to sectly among private bankers and speculators in that particular business of gold dealing. There is no ground, therefore, for apprehending any general disturbance of the markets outside of Wall street.

THE LAST SEEN OF E. B. RETCHUM. Young Ketchum was last seen upon the streets between two and three o'clock on Monday afternoon, going up Wall street, by a friend of his, who remarked to him that it was a very careless way in which he was carrying so much money, Ketchum at the time having an armful of greenbacks, done up in packages, which he was grasping very carelessly. He observed, in reply to his friend that he would take good care of the money, and wrapped

the covering a little tighter about the bundle. After leaving his friend Ketchum went into the trunk store of Mr. Cattnach, on Broadway, near Wall street, and putting the package of bills on the desk in a very indif ferent manner. The proprietor of the store remarked dle, and was told by Ketchum that there was only twenty thousand dollars, but it looked large as it was all in small

"That's not very small. I see it's marked ten thousand dollars, and here is one with nothing but five bundred

He, however, paid no more attention to the circu and other parties had frequently purchased bags to carry

and he finally purchased a No. 4 Pelessier bug, which is about twenty inches long and a foot wide; placing it on the desk beside the money he, with the assistance of Mr. Cattmeh, put the currency in the bag. There were fifteen packages, and Mr. Cattmach judged that there must have been at least sixty thousand dellars worth of green-

hesitated, as if intending to purchase another bag, but finally said, "I guess I won't get one now." He then ly after, since which time nothing has been seen of him THE REPORTED CONFESSION OF KETCHUM.

Ketchum is about twenty-five years of age, is mu leaving home he wrote a letter and left it for his father. in which he confersed his guilt, and stated that he had provided for himself, and asked his father to provide for his wife and child. His late residence is in Madison avenue, and he also has a summer residence at Westpore

THE CHECK BOOK

from which E. B. Ketchum obtained the blanks for these forged gold checks has not been recovered. It was re seived by him in June last, professedly for Mr. Charles Graham, who denies that he ordered it or had any know edge of it. He claims to have been the innocent tool of Ketchum. The checks in this book are numbered 58,501 amount out would be \$1,900,000. Some of the checks,

CARD PROM THE POURTH NATIONAL RANK. case it is given entire:-

which the bank holds as to be a constant of the half is perfectly sound and the condition of the bank is perfectly sound and apital unimpaired; its earnings for the last six most agreely exceed the amount of forged certificates held in P. C. CALHOUN, Precident it.

The Bank of New York will not be a loser by the de-

WRAT CONSTITUTE GOLD CHECKS. action of business upon Wall street, are simply certif checks of the Bank of New York, supposed to stand taining the certificates in the capacious vaults of that ing five thousand dollars in gold, or a larger or a smalle certificate of deposit, specifying the date and sum there placed to his credit. The endorsement of the offi document passed from bank to bank and individual to individual as gold de face. loss by swindlers, who carried lead in their gold bags, to save the trouble of transporting valuable parcels through crowded street, thus offering temptation to those supconvenience of the gold merchants in their daily transdemotion. Eight of these checks, each one for the sum of five thousand dollars, were presented at the counter ment was not demanded, and they were at once pro nounced forgeries. Had the holder asked the gold upon their fictitions character was plain upon their face.

THE FORGED DOCUMENTS are such poor imitations of the genuine that they would hardly deceive a person conversant with the signs of the officers of the Bank of New York. They have up as collaterals at other banking houses as security for discounts at a smashing shave. In some of these cases gold checks should not be put upon the market from any retence whatever. Of course those who have thus eccived the fictitious paper, and paid for them in short time loans or accommodations, obtaining a high rate of interest or discount for the same, thus being paid for who took the bad coin in good faith in purely legitimate sinces transactions. The "shaver" outs to the bone it is said. In this instance it is "diamond out diamond," and the shaver, apparently, has much the better in the

the preceding, and the chapters given yes terday and on Saturday last, in the history of banking as chried on in Wall street, even the unprofessional

same time take a valuable lesson in scientific financial knowledge which he will be liable to remember to the last day of his existence, more especially if he has been bitten by the recent operators in gold, and has the scal when the secrets of the anriferous prison house are thrown open to the gaze of the whole world; when the mysterious curtain is suddenly rung up and the naked stage discovered, all unprepared for the scrutiny of the unexpected audience, that, in order to preraid or a skirmish. These were aids, to be sure, and were largely used as such. But the gold operator had a took unto themselves wings then he could sell at an ad vance. And thus he rung the changes on the coin of the country, became exceedingly rich, and none were the

Stocks felt the effect of these exciting open They fell. There was a panic. How much they fell and which ones were affected our money article will show.

The Importers and Traders' National Bank.
TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

IMPORTERS AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW YORK, August 16, 1865. Various rumors are in circulation in regard to los developed forged checks, and among others the name of this bank is mentioned. I would state for the informa-tion of the public that this bank holds \$335,000 of these said to be forged checks, as collateral security for loans, which amount, should it prove an entire less, is nearly covered by the present surplus and earnings. JAMES BUELL, President.

### THE PHENIX BANK DEFALCATION.

Further Postponement of the Examination Until Thursday.

Change in the Appearance of the Prisoners.

SPARRING BETWEEN THE ATTORNEYS.

FULL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

Jenkins, Brown and Genevieve Brower Remanded to Their Cells.

which was to have been commenced yesterday morning, before Justice Ledwith at the Jefferson Market Police Court, was again postponed on account of the absence of ex.Judge Stuart. It is set down to take place to-morrow, at ten o'clock A. M. All the accused and witnesses

were present yesterday. appeared first in court, and each was assigned a sent be-side an officer. The attire of both parties was similar to that worn on previous occasions; but the girl, on enter-ing, had lowered her blue veil in such a manner as to entirely conceal her features. She and her lover appeared rather depressed and doubtful as to the result of the inquisition which was to have been proceeded with. A few minutes later detective McCarty entered the room,

whom he had escorted thither from the Twenty-ninth a dark blue coat, while his thip, gray hair and careworn dently realized the painful position in which be was placed, and was apparently bewildered by the rapid suc-

Genevieve, and regrets that by any statements of his her liberty should have been jeopardized. Whether he really loved his former mistress, or whether he has been prevailed upon by her entreaties to grant her forgiveness, cannot be known. Certain it is that a singular change has taken place in the demeanor of Jenkins towards the girl. For Brown, alias Davis, he evidently has but

wards of an hour, awaiting the arrival of their counsel The witnesses were nearly all present, as were several parties whom no motives save those of curiosity promptvieve, seated apart, maintained a strict reserve. Brown looked around him with perfect nonchalence, and was occasionally absorbed in the contemplation of a gray felt that which he held upon his knee. The girl, who, shortly after her entrance, had removed the vell concealing her features from the gaze of the valgar, was pale and careworn. Jenkins was greatly depressed, the change that had come over him being more particularly noticeable when contrasted with the buoyancy he displayed on Saturday last. He exchanged but few words with his counsel, and seemingly attached but little importance to the proceedings in which he figured so prominently. When questioned by the magistrate he hung his head, clasped his hands, and, with looks fixed upon the ground and in a Schrödig Müdible tone of voice, answered by monosyllables. When the few questions relative to bis age, occupation, &c., were put to him he was standing beside the Judge, while the spectators crowded around, anxious to catch each word that fell from his lips. The brief preliminary catechism once at an end, he resumed his seat and sat stroking his chin, sadly and vacantly staring at the assemblage. A few minutes thereafter he was taken to the Tombe by detective McCarty and consigned to his cell, there to await the resumption of the examination. vieve, seated apart, maintained a strict reserve. Brown

the case. Justice Ledwith—Then you want to waive an examina-

Justice Ledwith—Then you want to waive an examina-tion in the case.

Judge Edmonds answered in the affirmative, and de-sired to know if an application for bail would be in order.

Justice Ledwith—There is a large amount involved in this affair, and the usual custom in cases of this kind is to commit without bail. The counsel can make applica-tion before the Supreme Court in regard to the matter of bail. So far as Jenking is concerned, the case before me is closed.

THE CASE OF BROWN AND GENEVIEVE. The case of second and deneview.

Mr. McKeon made application to the court to postpose the farther examination in the case of Brown and Geneviewe entil Wedgesday or Thursday next, on the ground that important devilopments were being made, which would materially affect the proceedings.

Justice Ledwith—Then you object to a postponement until 12 o'clock?

Mr. McKeon replied that for the reasons he had suggested he deemed it necessary that the examination should be deferred for a day or twa.

The case was then adjourned until Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock.

ommittal.

Justice Ledwith—You are now about to be examined
pon this charge made against you, and it is your priviege to answer or not the questions which may be put

Where were you bern A I decline to answer, by

y advice of counsel.

Q. Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative the charge here preferred against you? A I decline answer, by advice of counsel.

Justice Ledwith (to prisoner.)—You are committed for

THE CASE OF ROWN AND GENEVIEVE AGAIN.
At this stage of the proceedings Judge Stuart made his appearance in the court room and asked that the case of his clients be proceeded with. Justice Ledwith said that he had adjourned the case at the request of Mr. McKeon and his (Judge Stuart's) representative until

Judge Stuart. My clients are committed to prison and have demanded an examination from the very hou

journment has been made I have sent away one of my most important witnesses.

Jedge Stuart—I cannot help that That is your business, not mine. You have no business to send witnesses away when citizens are locked—up without law. There is not a particle of proof against these people that I represent. I ask your Honor to discharge them, either upon their recognizance or upon such proof as may now appear before you. They were seized without warrant, put in silent and secret cells, and no one was permitted to have access to them, except officers and counsel for the complaining partice, who resorted to appliances to extort from them confessions, pretended confessions, in defiance of law and of justice. Without these admissions which were extorted from them there is not one particle of proof against them. I am confident that your Honor will not hear evidence obtained in that way. They were refused permission to see their friends, and were only permitted to see the officers or the parties interested in their arrost, and the counsel for themselves.

Justice Ledwith—I would say that, so far as I am concerned, I instructed the officers very strictly upon that subject, that counsel should be permitted to see them at all times.

Judge Stuart—Since then, your Honor's order has

that subject, that counsel should be perinted to see them at all times.

Judge Stuart—Since then your Honor's order has been observed strictly; but previously they were threat-ened, coorced and invegled into statements and repre-sentations—a part of which were put into their own mouths—which it is pretended now are to be made evi-

ened, coorced and inveigled into statements and representations—a part of which were put into their own mouths—which it is pretended now are to be made evidence against them.

Mr. McKeon—For fear my silence may be considered as assenting to all the language of the counsel, I must say that a great portion of it is not exactly in conformity with the facts. I have no doubt that he has been so informed by his clients. In the interviews which I have had with them (I took very good care not to have such interviews with them alone) they noither of them ever intimated that they wanted counsel.

Judge Stuart—They were toid expressly that they could not and need not have counsel until the examination before the magistrate was ever; that they could not see their friends. They did see Mr. McKeon; they were threatened; Mr. McKeon took from their mouths a statement of circumstances and facts (what it was precisely I don't know), committed to writing, and which I suppose is in his pocket now. I say that is the truth, for I believe my clients in what they say as to this matter, and they tell me things which, if true, are disgraceful.

Mr. McKeon—Whatever disgrace is attached to me in this matter I am willing to carry; Iam not going into a discussion of how these people were arrested, or how they were treated when they were arrested, or how they were treated when they were arrested, or how they were treated when they were arrested, or how they were treated when they were arrested. Whether their confessions will amount to anything, is a question of law that will come up hereafter, and the circumstances under which they were arrested. Whether their confessions will amount to anything, is a question of law that will come up hereafter, and the circumstances. We are not to trouble ourselves at present with this matter. The only question now is what is to be done about this advances. Thich they do not not be worth one cent under such circumstances. We are not to trouble ourselves at present with this matter. The only question now is

affidavit?
stice Ledwith—There is well grounded suspicion.
ndge Stuart—Where is it? Your Honor is acting fred
motives; but who says anything against these pe

good motives; but who rays paythons
ple—this man and woman?
Justice Ledwith said he had no doubt of his right
commit them for a reasonable time, and he did not me
to abuse the privilege.
There being no farther proceedings, the case then sto
adjourned till Thursday, at ten o'clock A. M.

## THE NEW HAVEN BANK ROBBERY.

Particulars of the Arrest of Jeremiah Townsend in Liverpool, England, for the Robbery of the Savings Bank at New Haven, Conn.—History of the Case.

From the New Haven Journal, August 15.]
Our readers were made sware yesterday morning that Jeremiah Townsend, who robbed the Townsend Savings Bank in this city, on the morning of the 22d of May last, had been arrested in Liverpool, England, and was

they watched and searched for their man without avail. Numerous photographs of the man were made, Peck Broe. of this city making several hundred, and these were sent all over the country and freely distributed among detectives and other officials in Canada. Despatches were sent to many brokers and bankers in England, and numbers of the bonds were formished thom, as well my the process and bankers in England, and numbers of places on this side of the water. Similar despatches were also sent to a large number of places on the continent putting all prominent business men on their guard. Pictures of Townsend were also sent to England and put in the hands of expert detectives; and in fact all things, it would seem, that were possible to be done to secure his arrest, were done. The reward was increased to eight thousand dollars, and finally, it is reported, to twenty-five thousand dollars, and finally, it is reported, to twenty-five thousand dollars, and finally, it is reported, to twenty-five amount reported to have been found with Townsend, but vather an extravagant offer for the recovery of the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, which was officially reported to have been lost. Hundreds of detectives were at work weaving a not around Townsend's pathway from which it was impossible for him to escape. He has cluded all traps set for him for a period of more than twe months, whether by his own vigilance or by chance remains to be seen; but the unceasing efforts of so many expert hands have succeeded in discovering him and putting him within the grasp of the law. He will probably soon have his examination here, and will doubtless be bound over for trial at the September term of the Superior court. If we could have a history of Townsend's wanderings, his hopes, his plane, and a realization of his tormenting fears, as he went skulking from place to place, together with a history of the plane to effect his arrest, it would form a most interesting chapter.

FULL History Of THE CARE.

ogether with a history of the plans to effect his arrest, swood form a most interesting chapter.

FULL HISTORY OF THE CASE.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger, August 15.]

The summary of intelligence by the steamer Moravian, rom Europe, published yesterday, mentions the arrest of Liverpool of Jeremiah Tow mend by two Philadelphia telectives, on a charge of swindling a New Haven Savings Bank. This item is correct in part, but the most interesting portion of the case is connected with the history of the efforts made by the Philadelphia detectives of effect the arrest of the accused.

Jeremiah Townsend was assistant cashier of the Townsend Savings Bank of New Haven. He enjoyed the confidence of the officers of the bank until May last, when he absconded, with \$105.000 of the property, in money, would and other evidences of indebtedness. His flight was not all the large of concealment was unknown to those most interested of the man, lists of the bonds, with their numbers, were schilished throughout the country, and the detectives in the late of the wherehouse of Townsend, and, as our arranger approached Mr. Carlin and requested him to moment to interest due on a \$5,000 bond. He list so, and, in response to the man's request we are reference to a reliable banker, referred to by a reference to a reliable banker, referred to be a reliable banker, referred to the order of the savency, reaching the stronger Bank. They followed the case up reaching the only response to the man's request to a reliable banker, referred to the one had been cashed, and after the mon presenting it had disappeared from eight. The woodle as were a telephorhood from the town of the savency, and after the mon presenting it had disappeared from eight. The woodle as were at a loss what course to pursue, as their memorand a sow on vinced them that they had be eight the contract of pursue, as their memorand a sow on vinced them that they had be eight them.

divide the proceeds of the sale. They then took charge of the whole party and recovered the whole of the amount obtained from Derzel lacking five dollars.

They also descovered that the man presenting the bond was not directly implicated in the robbery. Townsend had fled to Cuba, and from there had sent to an agent in this city with instructions to self this bend. This agent catrusted the business to a third party, and the fact that this individual was unable to calculate the interest, and was obliged to call upon Mr. Carlin, was the starting point in the race for the capture of the principal. The officers now knew that Townsend was in Cuba, but that he did not propose to remain there long. Following up the clue, they discovered that Townsend had an accomplice in New Haven. The accomplice had a sister, to whom Townsend was engaged to be married. Carefully following this party, Callanan and Carlin ascerta ned that arrangements had been made, between Townsend and the young lady was to be celebrated.

When the complicity of the New Haven party was

### THE YACHT SQUADRON.

Arrival of the New York Fleet at Holme The following vessels of the New York Yacht squadro

arrived at Holmes' Hole on the 12th inst, Con The following are the names of the vessels and the order n which they arrived :-

a which they arrived —
Maria, Commodore Stevens,
Magic, McVicar.
Fea Drift, Major.
Falmer, Loper.
Actea, Seare.
Juliet, Bayley.
Widgeon, Osgood.
Josephine, Devtin.
Sylvie, Dodge.
Flour de lis, D'Hautville,
Fleetwing, Butler.
Rambler, Fearing,
Henrietta, Bennesk.
Julia, Allen.
Annie, Livingston.

The squadron left Holmes Hole on the 14th inst. , pro

### THE FEAST OF THE ASSUMPTION.

by the French Residents and Visitors.

The anniversary of the Feast of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary occurred yesterday, and was strictly observed in all the Catholic churches in this city and lsewhere. This day is an obligatory holiday, being or of the few of that kind of holidays which are observed by all good Catholies in the course of the year, and which in the Emerald Isle, are always especially observed. Ireland, from the laborer to the squire, the mechanic and the tradesman, all keep it reverently, no work of any description being performed; and even young Irela forgets to make so much noise as is asual on this day. Other sectarians besides the Catholics observe the holiday. Indeed it might be almost termed a national holi-day there. In America, and in the city of New York especially, these holidays and fast days are not so strictly bserved, yet hundreds find their way to church on the occasions, who are, perbaps, not so regular in attendance

Blessed Virgin Mary was celebrated in Jergsalem as early Blessed Virgin Mary was celebrated in Jergsajem as early as the 20th and sixth centuries, and not only was it commemorated in the Cathelic churches, but also in the Latit and Greek churches; and from the latter period to the present time the 15th of August has always been selicinny observed. The featival is intended to commemorate the happy departure of the Virgin Mary from this world and her translation into the kingdom of her Son, and from whom she received a crown of immortal glory, and was by him placed in a position above all other saints. From mention made of the Virgin in a council of prelates held at Ephessis, many conjectured that she died at that place, while others think she died at Jerusalem, as mention is made of a sepulchre cut in a rock at Getheemane. All agree that she lived to a very advanced age, but are unable to give the exact date on which she paid the debt of nature. It is a traditionary belief that the body of the Virgin was

THE EMPEROR'S FEET DAY.

Yesterday, in addition to the interest attached to it in the eyes of all good adherents to the Roman Catholic church as Assumption Day, was of corresponding importance in the eyes of all true Frenchmen, as being the minety eixth anniversary of the birni, of the Emperor Napoleon Bonaparte. On the 15th day of August, 1769, Napoleon, the second son of Letitia, was born to her at the town of Ajaccio, in Corsica. The condition of the country at that time was much like that of a portion of our own country at the present day. Civil was had descolated the land. Faoli and his band of patriots had been again defeated and driven to the fastnesses of the mountains. Letitia, faithful to the last, had followed her husband, riding much of the distance on horseback. It is a singular commentary upon the manifest destiny doctrine that, had Napoleon been born about two months earlier than he was, instead of being a Frenchman he would have claimed Italy as his birth place, for the island bad only been under the dominion of France some eight weeks when the infant Emperor breathed his first breath. Hence Italians as well as Frenchmen should, and they undoubtedly do, join in the celebration of the 15th day of August as an aniversary of no inconsiderable importance.

In commemoration of the Emperor's fele day the THE EMPEROR'S PETE DAY.

Emperor's fite day.

The officer of the French Consul General, with it adjacent and auxiliary spartments, were closed durithe day, all the employes being engaged in holding, an appropriate manner, the festivities to the great day Napoleon. In fact, all over the city, where there we Frenchmen, the great occasion was almost universal observed.

Nashville, Tenn , August 15, 1865. Major Dick McCann, formerly of the rebel army, who ade himself conspicuous as a cavairy leader in this State, was arcested vesterday on charge of having been a member of the court martial which hung several Union itizens at Knoxville during the war. He will be taken

The scaffolding of a new building on Market street, in this city, fell yesterday, precipitating five persons to the All were lindly injured, and one is not expected

poors Railroad, was almost entirely destrayed by are

this morning. It is supposed to have been the work of

SHOCKING DISASTER.

### ANOTHER RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

One Passenger Car Split Open by a Locomotive and the Boiler Bursts at the End of Another.

TEN PASSENGERS KILLED OUTRIGHT.

### Seventeen Others Mortally Wounded and Scalded.

One of the frightful railroad disasters or the day oc curred yesterday morning. It was on the He

The morning freight train going up the Housai Railroad became disabled several miles above Bridgeport,

and the 10:30 train following found it on the track, and hitched on and backed towards Bridgeport with it. A new engine was out for trial on the truck, and com

ing up, about three miles above Bridgeport, ran into the rear of the passenger train. The locomotive struck the hind car and split it in two passing directly through, the boiler bursting just as it reached the second car from the rear, making awful

Seven were killed outright, and twenty were terribly mangled and scalded. President Charles Hunt, of the

Housatonic road, was on board. Everything is being done for the rehef of the passengers.

### Additional Details.

It appears that an extra freight train was sent up the nie road during the forenoon. By an accident to the cylinder of the engine, the freight train stopped on the track near the paper mill at Trumbull, about three miles from New Haven. A flag was sent back on the passenger train of the danger. When the latter train slowly drawing it back to Bridgeport, at the rate of about eight miles an hour. When near the Pequonnock the track on trial.

At a curve on the road the new engine came suc in collision with the train backing down. Several of the cars were entirely demolished, the engine going literally through the rear passenger car,

The number of killed is ten, six of whom are

Mrs. E. O. Wakeman, of Westport, who was recently married, and her sister-in-law, Mrs. Henry Lamberton, of Brooklyn, New York, daughter of Robert Spencer,

Esq., of that city, were killed boy about six years old, killed-not identified

A man named Crofert. One man, still in the ruins of the engine, dead;

Thomas O'Brien, a boy about six years of age, killed, Miss Emma Thorn, of New York, scalded. Miss Thorn

died at the Housatonic depot about half-past three in the

Mrs. Maria Thorn, mother of Emma, scaided. Mrs. Thorn has also since died.

Miss Cabell, scalded; since dead. Chas. Davidson, of Milford, scalded, bruised in head,

eft arm and leg. Miss Eliza L. Tucker, 128 West Twenty-third street New York, slightly bruised.

Mrs. Richard Marshall, of Bridgeport, severely sca Mrs. H. B. Taylor, of Bridgeport, scalded and other-

ment heavy artillery. Falls Village, badly scalded and unable to answer questions. He had his discharge and \$280 in money in his pocket. 2. B. Denning, of 44 Morton street, New York, bands

and feet scalded, and face badly cut. Mrs. John H. Huribart, of Norwalk, scalded badly, Mrs. Eagan, an elderly lady, of Newtown,

Timothe Parrell of Hawleyville, both ices broken Maria Prunty, Twenty seventh street, New York,

Mr. Larned, of Philiodelphia, was bruised and scaldar

W. C. Patterson, express messenger, slightly bruised Mr. Charles Hunt, the President of the road, happened to be on the train, and though he was considerably out and brujeed about the face, yet, regardless of his own injuries, he was indetatigable in his exertions so assist

Conductor Plumb was somewhat brusses, but went to Bridgeport and returned at once with a special train, at-tended by Drs. Nash, Bennett, Hubbard, Norton and Bur-ritt, all of whom at once gave their united energies to

allerings the distressed to relieve the wounded in every way which sympathy

and kindness could suggest.

The valuables and memorators of the persons killed were taken possession of by Hon. Clapp Speeper, of New

are comfortable, and will probably recover.

# AFFAIRS IN JAMAICA.

Dissatisfaction with the British Governor-Queen Victoria's Advice to the Laborers of Jamates, &c. The steamship Montezuma, from Kingston, James

The steamship Montezuma, from Kingston, Jamasca, August 7, arrived at this port yesterday.

The Jamasca press is mainly occupied in denouncing the conduct of the Governor, upon whom every epistert of contempt is lavished. The Jamasca Gueraid: notices among other offences of the Governor "the absence of any mark of gubernatorial w-isome to her Majesty Queen. Emma of the Sandwich Islands, who recently honored us with a visit on content to Europe. It is said that intimation had been given to his Excellency of her Majesty's intended visit to the island some time before the did arrive. We don't know how far there is any truth in such a report; but at all events private and official intimations of her arrival were sent to his Excellency at his "retreat" in the Port Royal mountains in term for him to have called upon her, or have ordered some public and official demonstration of respect to a crowned head that

QUEEN VICTORIA'S ADVICE TO THE JAMASCA

A petition complaining of distress in a particular com nunity having been forwarded by a political agitate Queen Victoria, the Queen, through Mr. Cardwell, returned the following characteristic reply:-

Queen Victoria, the Queen, through Mr. carried the following characteristic reply:—

I request (writes Mr. Cardwell) that you will inferm the petitioners that their petition has been laid before the Queen, and that I have received her Majorsky's command to inform them that the prosperity of the laboring classes, as well as of all other classes, depends, in Jamaica, as as other counties, spen their seaking for surges, not uncertainly or capriciously, but sleading and entimously, at the times when their tabor is consist, and for su long as it is wanted; and that it they should use this industry, and thereby render the plantations productive, they would enable the plantaem to pay them higher longes for the name heavy of work than are received by the best seld laborers in this country (England); and as the cost of the necessaries of life, is much less in Jamaica than it is here, they would be mabbled, by adding prudence to industry, to lay by an ample provision for seasons of drought and dearth; and they may be assured that it is from their own industry and prudence, in availing the necessor of the means of prospering that are before them, and not from any such schemes as not been approached to them, that they must look for an improvement in the cognition; and that her Majorty will regard with interest and entit faction their advances, been through it are comments and efforts.